UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Bureau of Agricultural Economics
Washington

WOOL-11 November 11, 1937

THE WOOL SITUATION

U.S. DEPOSITORY

Summary

Most factors in the wool situation now indicate that domestic wool prices in 1938 may average lower than in 1937, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Wool prices are now rather high in relation to prices of other textile materials.

World supplies of wool in 1938 probably will be slightly larger than in the present year, the Bureau points out, although they will be below average. Mill consumption of wool in this country and possibly in some foreign countries in 1938 is expected to be smaller than in the present year.

The total supply of apparel wool in the United States on October 1 was estimated to be about 15 percent larger than a year earlier, but it was smaller than in a number of other recent years. Since stocks of such wool held by dealers and manufacturers in late September were only about 5 percent larger than a year earlier, the quantity of wool held in the producing States on October 1 apparently was larger than on October 1 last year.

At the beginning of October apparent supplies of wool for the 1937-38 selling season in the five principal wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere were slightly larger than a year earlier, but they were slightly smaller than the average for early October in the five preceding years. Although wool production in these five countries in 1937 was tentatively estimated to be about 3 percent larger than that of last year, the carry-over from the preceding year was somewhat smaller than a year later.

Consumption of apparel wool on a scoured basis by United States mills in the first 9 months of 1937 was about 5 percent larger than in the corresponding period of 1936 and was only slightly smaller than the very large consumption in 1935. Since March, however, mill consumption has declined somewhat and in September it was about 20 percent smaller than a year earlier. It now appears probable that consumption in the last quarter of this year will be smaller than that of a year earlier.

In view of the large domestic mill consumption since early 1935, it seems probable that there has been a considerable accumulation of finished and semi-finished manufactured wool goods in the several channels of trade. In view of this accumulation and the present high prices for wool as compared with other textile raw materials, it is probable that mill consumption in 1938 will be smaller than that of 1937.

DOMESTIC SITUATION

BACKGROUND : As a result of very large mill consumption and below-average stocks in the United States and foreign countries in the early months of this year , the 1937 domestic wool marketing season opened in April with prices at the highest levels since early 1929. Prices declined in April and May as the new clip became available in quantity and then remained fairly steady until September. Chiefly as a result of the weakness in mill demand in this country and abroad, prices in both domestic and foreign markets declined in September. Domestic mill consumption declined gradually after the first quarter of 1937. Stocks of raw wool in the United States in recent months have been larger than a year earlier but have remained below the average of other recent years.

Wool Sales and Prices

The price situation in the Boston wool market was very irregular in October and quotations were almost entirely nominal. On the basis of prices asked for moderate offerings at the end of October, prices of graded territory wools, scoured basis, were 5 to 8 cents a pound lower than at the end of September. Prices of greasy Ohio and similar fleece wools were 3 to 5 cents a pound lower than a month earlier. Prices of most wools at the end of October had declined below prices reported at the end of October 1936.

Lower prices of wool in 1938 than in 1937 probable

Numerous uncertainties in the world economic situation make an appraisal of the probable trend of wool prices in both domestic and foreign markets in 1938 more difficult than usual. At the present time most factors in the wool situation indicate that wool prices in 1938 will average lower than in 1937.

World supplies of wool in 1938 apparently will be slightly larger than in the present year, although below average. Mill consumption of wool has been above average in the United States and in most foreign countries in the past 2 or 3 years. In the United States, at least, there apparently has been some accumulation of stocks of finished wool products in 1937, and this along with the prospective weakness in consumer demand in 1938 may tend to curtail the domestic mill demand for wool. The present relationship between prices of wool and prices of other textiles also is such as toreduce mill consumption of wool. In some foreign countries, however, rearmament programs and military operations in 1938 may tend to offset the weakness in mill demand for wool resulting from other factors.

Wool Stocks

Stocks of apparel wool held by United States dealers and manufacturers reporting to the Bureau of the Census on September 25, 1937, totaled about 135 million pounds scoured basis, compared with 143 million pounds on June 26 and 127 million pounds on September 26 last year. Stocks of domestic wool, on a scoured basis on September 25 were about the same as a year earlier while stocks of foreign wool were about 8 million pounds larger.

Dealers stocks of apparel wool on September 25 were 7 million pounds larger than in September 1936 while manufacturers' stocks were about 2 million pounds larger than a year earlier. The stocks reported on September 25 were equivalent to 234 million pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis and 42 million pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. Stocks in late September 1936 on a grease basis were about 224 million pounds of shorn wool and 38 million pounds of pulled wool.

In addition to the above stocks of raw wool, dealers and manufacturers held 32 million pounds of wool tops (apparel class) on September 25 compared with 26 million at the end of September 1936. The stocks of tops were larger than at the end of any quarter since June 30, 1934. The large increase in stocks of tops during the third quarter of this year indicates that part of the mill consumption in that period was due to activity in combing which was not accompanied by a similar rate of activity in other sections of the industry.

Total supplies of apparel wool in the United States on a grease basis, including wool held in producing States, were estimated to be about 15 percent larger on October 1 than a year earlier. This would indicate that the quantity of wool stocks not held by dealers and manufacturers on October 1 was considerably larger than on that date in 1936.

Stocks of raw wool, top and noil held by dealers, topmakers and manufacturers in the United States, scoured basis, September 25, 1937 with comparisons

Item	1936	1937	
	Sept. 26 1/	June 26 1/	Sept. 25
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Apparel wool, total	126,846	142,554	135,259
Dealers	66,629	68,119	73,600
Domestic	57,220	57,794	62,700
Foreign on hand	8,578	9,855	10,645
Foreign afloat	831	470	255
Manufacturers and topmakers	60,217	74,435	61,659
Domestic	43,291	40,662	38,787
Foreign on hand	15,657	31,430	21,776
Foreign afloat	1,269	2,343	1,096
Carpet wool, total	33,116	35,649	42,269
Dealers	3,218	2,873	2,802
Manufacturers	29,898	32,776	39,467
Tops	26,702	25,576	32,372
Noils	10,795	12,218	12,122

Compiled from Bureau of the Census Quarterly Wool Stock Report for September 25, 1937. The stocks are believed to include more than 96 percent of the total stocks held by and afloat to all dealers (including commission houses, pullers and cooperatives), topmakers and manufacturers in the United States on the dates specified.

1/ Revised.

Wool Imports

United States imports of apparel wool for consumption in September, totaling about 5 million pounds, were 37 percent smaller than in August and 22 percent smaller than September 1936. Imports of such wool in the first 9 months of 1937, amounting to 139 million pounds, were the largest for these months since 1926. Although mill consumption in the final quarter of 1937 and early months of 1938 probably will be considerably smaller than a year earlier, imports of apparel wool in the first half of next year are expected to be fairly large because of the smaller-than-average stocks of wool on hand in the United States.

Mill Consumption

Mill activity declined sharply in all sections of the United States wool manufacturing industry in September following a brief upturn in August. The weekly average consumption of apparel wool on a scoured basis in September was 4,326,000 pounds compared with 5,369,000 pounds in September 1936. The September consumption was 20 percent lower than a year earlier, but consumption in the first 9 months of the year was 5 percent larger than in the same months of 1936 and was only 4 percent smaller than the unusually high consumption in those months of 1935.

Consumption from January through September 1937 was equivalent to 359 million pounds of shorn wool, greasy shorn basis, and 57 million pounds of pulled wool, greasy pulled basis. Mill consumption on a grease basis in the first 9 months of 1936 was equivalent to 356 million pounds of shorn wool and 57 million pounds of pulled wool.

Smaller domestic mill consumption in 1938 than in 1937 expected

The high rate of consumption in the past 2 years has resulted from a building-up of inventories of manufactured and semi-manufactured products, large Government orders for wool textiles, and replenishment of consumer needs which had accumulated during the depression. The automobile industry also has utilized increased quantities of wool in the last 2 years. With stocks of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods now accumulating and with prospects for a slight decrease in consumer demand next year, mill consumption of wool in 1938 probably will be smaller than in 1937.

FOREIGN SITUATION

Wool Sales and Prices

Wool prices declined in Australia and the Union of South Africa, in September and October, the first 2 months of the new marketing season for Merino wools. The price trend was in direct contrast to that of a year earlier when prices advanced rapidly from September through December.

The average price of 70s warp wool at the Sydney sales in Australia during September was about 6 cents a pound higher than in September 1936 and prices in October remained slightly higher than a year earlier. England and continental European countries were the principal buyers in Australia, but Japan has been buying since the latter part of September and small sales to United States buyers have been reported recently.

Prices in the South African wool market in September were only slightly higher than a year earlier and prices in October were lower than in October 1936. Because of the high prices paid by Japanese buyers in South Africa in the first half of the 1936-37 season, prices at South African centers in the latter part of 1936 were relatively high compared with prices in Australia. Japan has not been an active buyer in the South African market so far this season and the price relationship between the markets is more nearly normal.

The new wool selling season in Argentina and Uruguay opened in October but little trading is expected until November and December. The New Zealand auctions will open at Auckland on November 27.

Apparent Supplies in Southern Hemisphere on October 1

On October 1 apparent supplies 1/ of wool for the 1937-38 selling season in the five principal wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere may be estimated at 2,012,000,000 pounds or about 1 percent more than on the same date of 1936 but 1 percent less than the average for the 5 years 1931-32 to 1935-36. Although production in these five countries exceeded that of last season slightly, there was a reduction in carry-over so that supplies for the entire season were only a little larger than in 1936-37. In the first 3 months of the new export 2/ season July 1 to September 30, exports from Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa amounted to 159 million pounds, exceeding those of a year earlier by 13 percent.

Wool Production in Southern Hemisphere in 1937-38

Wool production in Argentina in 1937-38 is expected to reach 375 million pounds according to a cable from Agricultural Attache P. O. Nyhus, containing the estimate of the Buenos Aires branch of the First National Bank of Boston. This compares with 373 million pounds in 1936-37 and 364 million pounds in 1935-36 according to revised estimates furnished by Mr. Nyhus, based on actual exports converted to a grease equivalent, stocks and domestic consumption. The average production in Argentina for the five seasons 1931-35 to 1935-36 based on the same method of estimating was 353 million pounds.

The 1937-38 wool clip in Uruguay is expected to be larger in quantity and better in quality than that of last season when production reached 116.2 million pounds according to the estimate of the Mercantile Exchange of Montevideo (Camara Mercantil de Productos del Pais) based on returns for the season. Production in Uruguay averaged 110.6 million pounds for the five seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36.

The New Zealand Department of Agriculture in collaboration with the Imperial Economic Committee has recently revised their estimates of wool production on the basis of a more exact conversion of scoured and pulled wool to a grease equivalent. The new estimates are approximately 4 percent lower than former estimates. An unofficial estimate based on sheep numbers as of April 30, the average percentage shorn and the average weight of fleece, places the new clip at 314.2 million pounds compared with nearly 303 million, the revised estimate for last season and an average of 272 million pounds for the five seasons 1931-32 to 1935-36.

Supplies in Importing Countries

The quantity of imported wool retained in the United Kingdom in September was about the same as in September 1936. The total retained in the first 9 months of this year, however, was 10 percent or 50 million pounds smaller than in the same months of 1936. The smaller imports this year reflect the decline in wool consumption in the United Kingdom from the high consumption of 1936.

1/ Carry-over plus production minus exports to September 30.
2/ Export season begins July 1 in Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, and October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.

Imports into continental European countries in recent months show an increase over those of a year earlier, but the totals to date in 1937 for France and Germany remain smaller than in the same months of 1936. Stocks of wool tops at commission combing establishments of France, Belgium and Germany on October 1 were slightly larger than a month earlier but were smaller than the stocks on that date in each of the 5 preceding years.

Stocks of wool in reporting warehouses of Japan on September 1 were about 15 million pounds smaller than on August 1 but 18 million pounds larger than on September 1, 1936. Stocks were larger than reported on September 1 in any of the past 5 years, according to statistics published in "Wool Intelligence Notes". The above stocks figures do not include unreported stocks in the hands of manufacturers which are usually large. Imports into Japan in the first 8 months of 1937 were 242 million pounds compared with 188 million pounds imported in the same months of 1936.

Manufacturing Activity in Importing Countries

Information available on wool manufacturing activity in foreign importing countries indicates a continuation of the recent decline in activity in the United Kingdom and Japan. Continental European countries reported good employment in most centers in September.

The British Ministry of Labour reports that 9.8 percent of insured workers in the woolen and worsted sections were registered as unemployed on September 13 compared with 9.1 percent in September 1936. Consumption of imported wool by the wool textile industry of the United Kingdom in the first 9 months of 1937 was unofficially estimated to be about 8 percent smaller than in the same months of 1936. The estimate for September showed a sharp decline compared with September 1936.

The decline in wool prices in September was accompanied by a slowing up of new business in the Belgian wool textile industry, but activity in other continental European countries did not show much change according to a report from Agricultural Attache Steere at Berlin. The weakness in the exchange value of the franc apparently has been accompanied by some increase in activity in the French industry in recent months. Mills were fairly active in Italy and Germany in September and early October. The high rate of activity in Germany in the past few years has been made possible by a considerable increase in the use of substitute fibers by the wool manufacturing industry.

Southern Hemisphere Wool Exports

Exports of wool from the five most important producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere for the season just closed totaled 1,795,000,000 pounds, an increase of 3 percent above 1935-36. Shipments to the United States from the five countries for the season totaled 220 million pounds which was an increase of 78 percent as compared with the 1935-36 season. Notwithstanding the large exports from South America to the United States which increased 35 percent to 106 million pounds, exports from the British Empire countries of the Southern Hemisphere (especially from Australia) to the United States were even larger, amounting to 114 million pounds, an increase of 153 percent above 1935-36.

Although exports to the United States were larger than usual they constituted a relatively small portion of total shipments from these five countries. The greater share, or 566 million pounds, went directly to the United Kingdom, a decrease of 5 percent as compared with 1935-36. Exports to other important countries were as follows; Japan, 261 million pounds or 5 percent less than a year ago; Belgium, 202 million pounds, an increase of 14 percent above a year ago; and France, 176 million pounds or 27 percent less than in 1935-36.

RECENT TREND IN SHEEP NUMBERS

Sheep numbers increased in most countries following the World War and reached record levels in 1931 or 1932 in many of the important countries where the production of fine wool predominates, namely the United States, Australia, and the Union of South Africa. Numbers in the medium and coarse wool-producing countries also increased during this period and reached record proportions in New Zealand. The level reached in the South American countries, however, was considerably below pre-war figures.

As a consequence of poor returns from sheep in the depression years 1929-33, accompanied by severe drought conditions in the United States and some of the important countries of the Southern Hemisphere, sheep numbers declined after 1932 for 2 or 3 years. The improved price for wool and lambs in the past 2 years, however, and more favorable weather conditions, have already tended to increase numbers. Sheep numbers in the Union of South Africa have recovered to some extent from the disastrous drought of 1932-33. In Australia and the United States numbers have fluctuated at a high level in the past 6 or 7 years.

There now appears to be a tendency to increase numbers in the countries where medium and coarse wools predominate. There has been a recent revival in demand for these sorts which has caused almost a complete disappearance of the stocks which accumulated in the depression years. Reports of a tendency to increase sheep have been received from Argentina and New Zealand, especially. Sheep numbers in New Zealand have increased over 5 million head since 1933 to reach the all-time record of 31,306,000 in April 1937.

In Europe the general tendency to increase numbers was noted in the United Kingdom from 1920 to 1932 and since that time numbers have fluctuated at a somewhat lower level. Numbers are relatively small in France and Germany and are now below early post-war levels. In Germany, however, there has been an increase since 1935. Numbers in these three countries are still below pre-war levels. In contrast to other countries there has been an upward trend in sheep numbers in most of the coarse wool-producing countries of southeastern Europe since 1929 or 1930.

In Russia, Turkey, northern Africa and the Near East where the bulk of the wool is of the coarse carpet or matress type, sheep numbers have been increasing since 1933 or 1934.

Table 1.- Sheep: Numbers in important wool exporting and importing countries, pre-war average, and annual 1914 to date

Date	Exporting countries: Fine wool principally: Australia Dec. 31	Exporting countries: Fine wool principally: Union of So. Africa Aug. 1/	Exporting countries: Medium and coarse wool predominates: New Zealand Apr. 30	Exporting countries: Medium and coarse wool predominates: Argentina July 1	Exporting countries: Medium and coarse wool predominates: Uruguay	Importing countries: Fine and medium wool predominates: United States Jan. 1 2/	Importing countries: Fine and medium wool predominates: United Kingdom June 1	Importing countries: Fine and medium wool predominates: France Dec. 31	Importing countries: Fine and medium wool predominates: Germany Dec. 1
	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head	Million head
Pre-war average 3/	90.7	30.7	24.0	4/55.3	5/26.3	43.2	29.2	16.2	5.0
1914	82.5	---	24.8	---		37.8	28.0	14.0	5.5
1915	73.1	31.4	24.9	---		36.3	28.3	12.3	5.1
1916	80.6	32.0	24.8	---	11.5	36.5	28.8	10.8	5.0
1917	88.9	---	25.3			36.7	27.9	9.9	5.0
1918	91.9	29.9	26.5	---		39.0	27.1	6/ 9.1	6/5.3
1919	79.5	31.7	25.8	---		41.0	25.1	9.0	5.3
1920)	---	---	---			7/35.0)	---	---	---
1920)	81.8	29.5	23.9	---	---	40.7)	23.4	9.4	6.2
1921	86.1	31.7	23.3	---		39.5	24.3	9.6	5.9
1922	82.7	31.7	22.2	8/36.2		36.9	23.8	9.8	5.6
1923	84.0	31.4	23.1	---		36.8	24.2	9.9	9/6.1
1924	93.2	32.2	23.8	---		37.1	25.0	10.2	5.7
1925)	---	---	---	---		7/35.6)	---	---	---
1925)	103.6	35.8	24.5	---	14.4	38.5)	26.5	10.5	4.8
1926	104.3	39.0	24.9	---		40.4	27.7	10.8	4.1
1927	100.3	40.3	25.6	---		42.4	28.4	10.7	3.8
1928	103.4	42.7	27.1	---		45.3	28.0	10.4	3.6
1929	104.6	45.2	29.1			48.4	27.8	10.5	3.5
1930)	----	---	---	---		7/57.0)	---	---	---
1930)	110.6	48.5	30.8	7/44.4	20.6	51.6)	28.3	10.2	3.5
1931	110.6	10/51.2	29.8		---	53.2	30.0	9.8	3.5
1932	112.9	10/50.6	28.7		15.4	54.0	30.8	9.8	3.4
1933	109.9	10/47.3	27.8			53.1	30.2	9.7	3.4
1934	113.0	35.2	28.6	7/39.3	---	53.7	28.0	9.6	3.5
1935)	---	---	---	---	---	7/48.4)	---	---	---
1935)	108.6	36.0	29.1	38.0	---	52.2)	28.2	9.6	3.9
1936	112.2	11/41.4	30.1	11/40.3		52.0	28.2	9.8	4.3
1937			31.3			52.6	28.6		

Compiled from official sources unless otherwise stated.
1/ Agricultural Census. 2/ Years 1910-19 tentatively revised figures.
3/ Average 5 years immediately preceding War if available. In European countries with changed boundaries estimates for 1 year only. 4/ Average of censuses 1909 and 1914. 5/ Census 1908. 6/ Alsace Lorraine included with France for this and subsequent years. 7/ Census. 8/ Census January 1, 1922. 9/ October.
10/ Unofficial estimates as of August 31, adjusted from June 30 estimates.
11/ Wool Intelligence Notes.

Table 2.- Price of wool per pound in specified markets and prices of textile raw materials in the United States, selected periods, 1935-37

Market and description	Average 1935	Average 1936	1936 Oct.	1937 Aug.	1937 Sept.	1937 Oct.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Boston:						
Territory combing scoured basis-						
64s, 70s, 80s, (fine)	74.8	92.0	90.0	102.0	98.5	92.1
56s, (3/8 blood)	63.6	80.4	79.8	88.5	85.1	78.8
46s, (low 1/4 blood)	51.4	63.9	64.5	73.5	70.9	66.8
United States: Farm price, 15th of month, grease basis	19.4	26.9	26.4	31.4	30.8	29.2
London 1/:						
Average quality, clean cost 2/-						
70s	47.5	58.4	59.2	64.4	59.8	
56s	29.0	35.1	36.7	47.7	47.5	
46s	18.6	23.8	29.6	42.8	41.3	
Bradford 3/:						
Scoured basis -						
64s warp	47.7	59.8	59.1	71.7	61.8	57.8
50s	23.2	29.7	28.5	47.8	44.3	41.3
Australia:						
Average price at all selling centers, greasy wool 4/			22.9	25.2	23.8	
Sydney (Delivered Bradford) 5/ -						
Clean basis. 70s warp			60.1		67.1 10/	62.0
Union of South Africa:						
Average export price, greasy wool			22.7	25.7	23.5	
Price at selling centers 6/						
70s warp, clean cost			62.2		60.8 10/	56.3
United States:						
Textile fibers -						
Wool territory fine 7/	74.8	92.0	90.0	102.0	98.5	92.1
Cotton 7/8 Middling 8/	11.8	11.9	12.1	10.2	8.7	8.1
Silk Japanese 13-15 9/	163.3	176.6	175.6	187.3	185.1	
Rayon yarn - 150 denier	57.3	58.6	60.0	63.0	63.0	

Foreign prices have been converted at prevailing rates of exchange.

1/ Average of quotations for each series of London sales reported by the London Office of the Bureau. For months when no sales were held figures are interpolated.

2/ Top and noil in oil.

3/ Quotations reported about the 25th of the month by the London Office of the Bureau.

4/ National Council of Wool Selling Brokers.

5/ Wool Record and Textile World, Bradford.

6/ South Africa Ministry for Agriculture.

7/ Scoured basis, Boston market.

8/ Average at 10 markets.

9/ 78 percent white, at New York.

10/ Week ended October 16.

Table 3.- United States: Wool imports, consumption and machinery activity, specified periods, 1936 and 1937

Item	Jan. - Sept.		Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	1936	1937	1936	1937	1937
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Imports for consumption, actual weight 1/ -					
Apparel	81,268	139,116	6,523	8,016	5,078
Finer than 40s	62,423	117,691	4,706	6,178	3,696
Not finer than 40s	18,845	21,425	1,817	1,838	1,382
Carpet, incl. camels hair	95,518	153,170	12,926	12,921	11,645
Consumption, scoured basis 2/					
Weekly average -					
Apparel	5,144	5,413	5,369	5,011	4,326
Carpet	1,855	2,428	2,302	2,167	1,815
Aggregate -					
Apparel	200,617	211,099	21,476	20,044	17,304
Carpet	72,334	94,684	9,208	8,668	7,259
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Machinery activity 2/ (40-hour shift)					
Worsted combs	116.6	131.1	118.4	110.4	94.1
Worsted spindles	77.0	91.8	80.6	73.4	57.9
Woolen spindles	115.7	121.6	113.1	113.1	92.9
Looms, broad	97.4	108.4	83.1	93.0	72.7
Looms, narrow	49.3	58.2	50.9	42.3	34.1
Carpet and rug looms	63.7	80.8	77.6	76.4	70.4

Import figures from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Consumption and machinery activity figures from the Bureau of the Census.

1/ Weight of greasy, scoured and skin wool added together.
2/ Figures for August and September based on 4 weeks, January to September on 39 weeks. No adjustment made for holidays.

Table 4.- Exports of wool (grease and scoured combined) from Argentina and Uruguay to principal consuming countries, seasons 1935-36 and 1936-37

Country of destination	Oct. 1 - Sept. 30					
	Argentina		Uruguay		Total	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United Kingdom	75.9	75.4	25.8	20.9	101.7	96.3
Germany	42.9	23.9	28.3	19.1	71.2	43.0
France	52.3	38.4	8.2	5.0	60.5	43.4
Italy	11.4	27.3	9.4	10.3	20.8	37.6
Belgium	19.3	25.2	7.8	8.7	27.1	33.9
Netherlands	2.6	0.8	2.4	1.9	5.0	2.7
Japan	4.0	21.3	6.1	26.5	10.1	47.8
United States	55.0	78.5	23.2	27.2	78.2	105.7
Total	263.4	290.8	111.2	119.6	374.6	410.4
Other countries	14.9	13.9	2.8	2.1	17.7	16.0
Grand total	278.3	304.7	114.0	121.7	392.3	426.4

Compiled from reports furnished by American Agricultural Attache Paul O. Nyhus.

Table 5.- Exports of wool (grease and scoured combined) from Australia, Union of South Africa, and New Zealand to principal consuming countries, seasons 1935-36 and 1936-37

Country of destination	July 1 - June 30							
	Australia		Union of South Africa		New Zealand		Total	
	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37	1935-36	1936-37
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
United Kingdom	276.3	311.2	56.9	36.5	159.9	122.2	493.1	469.9
Option Continent	---	---	---	---	25.8	32.6	25.8	32.6
Germany	31.0	44.3	43.5	44.8	3.9	8.5	78.4	97.6
France	75.5	83.6	66.6	35.2	39.9	14.1	182.0	132.9
Italy	4.7	36.5	3.0	11.5	1/	1/	7.7	48.0
Belgium	113.2	136.4	22.7	22.5	14.1	9.0	150.0	2/167.9
Netherlands	16.0	10.0	1/	1/	1/	1/	16.0	10.0
Japan	235.7	84.5	5.7	89.2	3/23.2	3/39.5	264.6	213.2
United States	25.2	74.6	3.5	4.8	16.2	34.4	44.9	113.8
Canada	2.9	4.1	1/	1/	13.4	13.6	16.3	17.7
Total	780.5	735.2	201.9	244.5	296.4	273.9	1,278.8	1,303.6
Other countries	39.2	41.5	14.2	10.7	21.5	13.2	74.9	65.4
Grand total	819.7	826.7	216.1	255.2	317.9	287.1	1,353.7	1,369.0

Compiled as follows: Union of South Africa, Agricultural Attache C. C. Taylor; Australia and New Zealand, "Wool Intelligence Notes".

1/ Not reported separately, if any, included with "other countries".

2/ Correction of figure in table 4, Wool Situation September 9, 1937.

3/ In addition 10,500,000 pounds were shipped to Australia in this period of 1935-36 and 5,400,000 pounds in 1936-37 - probably for transshipment to Japan.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
3 1262 08861 5587